

A THOUGHT.

As springs the fountain from the woodland hill,
As flows the torrent down the mountain's side,
As onward speeds the purpling rippling rill,
As rolls the river in majestic pride—
As each of these obeying nature's skill—
As all of these into the ocean glide—
As each and all the ocean help to fill,
And spread their waters with unbounded stride;
So earth, to hope immortality—
So Heaven, kind, to send a blissful tide—
So man to cease to be afflicted still—
So human life to be to good allied—
So each and all their duty must fulfill—
So each and all a portion must provide—
So all must act in one harmonious will,
And Happiness will spread its boundaries wide.



"JUSTICE AND EQUALITY."

THE FREE TRADER.

Weaver & Hise, Editors.

Ottawa, Ill., Friday, July 30, 1841.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS:

[THIRD DISTRICT.]

James H. Ralston,
Of Adams County.

For County Commissioner:

George A. Southworth.

For School Commissioner:

Charles Hayward.

ELECTION ON THE 1ST MONDAY IN AUGUST.

☞The Hon. R. M. Young will please accept our thanks for kindly furnishing us valuable public documents.

☞The Post Office at this place has been removed to the store of Messrs. Hurlbut & Russell. A. Woodruff, P. M.

Decision in the McLeod Case.

The New York papers give the decision of the Supreme Court, delivered by Judge Cowes at Utica, on the 11th inst. The decision is quite lengthy, and is an able and fearless document, worthy of its talented author and the American people, and nobly establishes the supremacy of the laws, over the threats of a foreign government.

The Court was unanimous in the opinion delivered, which orders McLeod back to Niagara for trial, and declaring that he cannot be admitted to bail, nor delivered up to his government! He was, therefore, remanded back to take his trial in the ordinary forms of law, and if found guilty he will suffer the penalty of the law, and his government can either retrace its steps already taken or demand redress. This country is prepared for either course. To humble the British Government will be glory enough, but to conquer them on the field of battle, and trample under foot its proud and haughty rulers, would be still more glorious—more satisfactory, and the victory more complete.

The probability is that McLeod's counsel will delay his trial for some length of time. The Philadelphia Times says: "McLeod's counsel have resolved to carry the motion up to the Court of Errors, and argue it at the session to be held at Buffalo in August. If the Court of Errors should affirm the decision of the Supreme Court, an appeal lies, and will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States; and meantime, a rule, on application of the prisoner's counsel, it is said, will be made by the Court of Errors to stay proceedings in this case, until a final decision can be had."

In relation to the reception of the Court's decision at Washington, the New York Herald says: "The opinion of the Supreme Court was received, unofficially, in advance of the regular mail, at Washington on Tuesday, and we learn that Mr. Fox, the British Minister, has given assurance to our Government, that no further steps will be taken by him until the case goes through the Courts of New York in the regular way." For the present, at least, there is a perfectly good understanding between Mr. Webster and Mr. Fox, and the latter will demand no passport, but wait the issue of McLeod's trial, which the minister thinks should take place as soon as possible, without any attempt to carry it to a higher court. Such being the amount of our information, we, therefore, assure our readers and the public, that no war or difficulty can take place with England at present—that McLeod will probably be tried in a few weeks, in some other country than Niagara, probably in Utica, where he now is."

Mormons.

Within the last ten days between three and four hundred Mormons passed through this place on their way to the Mormon settlement in Hancock county, in this State. On Tuesday last we counted seventeen wagons, occupied with men, women and children, all wending their way towards the settlement of the "Latter Day Saints." We understand they were from Western New York, and their appearance was quite respectable, apparently being chiefly composed of farmers.

We notice that a large number from Europe have recently arrived at the same settlement, and that others from different portions of the old and new world are on the way. The settlement is now said to contain between ten and fifteen thousand inhabitants, and the town of Nauvoo is represented as being in a flourishing condition. A large Temple is being erected, which is to contain a Baptismal Font, supported by twelve oxen, overlaid with gold, all of the most costly and magnificent structure.

We notice by the Warsaw Signal, published in the vicinity of Nauvoo, that considerable prejudice exists in that section against this class of people. The editor battles Prophet Smith with much spirit, and denounces him as a hypocrite and impostor, and comments severely on their military parades and warlike preparations.

Whether these charges are correct we are not

prepared to say, having never had an opportunity of witnessing their conduct or operations. We have always thought that little danger need be apprehended from this class of people, as respects the welfare and happiness of the people in general, even if the many charges brought against them are partly founded in truth. That they are a misled and deluded people is the opinion of almost every intelligent mind, but that *delusion* cannot be remedied by persecution and lawless opposition—the reverse will be the result, as their treatment in Missouri clearly demonstrates.

If they violate the laws of our State, a remedy can be found at the bar of justice. Our constitution throws its protecting arms over every religious doctrine, and suffers every man to worship Omnipotence in any manner suitable to the dictates of his conscience. The Mormons enjoy this privilege in common with every other citizen, so their religious opinions true or false—sincere or hypocritical. From the peculiar nature of their doctrine their creed must soon fall of itself if founded on fiction, and this alone should exempt them from a lawless spirit of persecution, unbefitting American citizens and our free institutions.

Hobbery of the Jacksonville Bank—The Money Recovered.

The last State Register contains a full development of the robbery of the Branch Bank of Jacksonville, and as usual, it turns out that an officer of the Bank is the robber! The Register says: "It was given out on all sides by the bank, that the vault had been entered by *false keys*, and the Illinoisian, a paper controlled by a little whig clique at Jacksonville, openly denounced every one who would dare to suspect a man of Mr. Town's respectable standing. (Mr. T. was teller in the Bank.) The people of Jacksonville, much to their credit, thought differently, and knowing that Mr. Town slept in the house and kept possession of the keys, they had their suspicions; and in spite of the Illinoisian and its clique, they ventured to give their suspicions vent. It also leaked out that Col. Mather, President of the Bank, had made a proposition to Town, that if the money was restored the whole matter would be hushed up, and it soon became obvious that some kind of an arrangement was on foot, between Town and the bank. This raised the people, who kept strict watch, not only on the motions of Town but of Mather. On Tuesday morning, the 20th inst., Mather left Jacksonville in a wagon, and on leaving informed Mr. Scott, the hotel keeper there, that he had found the money, and was taking it to Springfield, and that he (Scott) might inform the people to take no more trouble, as the matter was ended! Soon after his departure Scott gave the information; the people became excited; arrested Town, and pursued and overtook Mather, and compelled him to return with them to Jacksonville."

This Mr. Town is a young man, and a native of Connecticut. A few years since he came to Springfield, and by his moral conduct and genteel appearance, soon became a favorite with the nabobs of that city. They placed him in the Branch Bank at Jacksonville, where he fared sumptuously, and according to his own statement, since his arrest, has squandered within the two last years about \$4,000. His salary was probably too small to sustain the dignity and character of a banker, and thus he supplied the deficiency. At the time he first entered the bank, he was probably an honest and upright man, but being unable to resist temptation he has fallen a victim to his weakness; and not possessing firmness enough to carry his schemes successfully through, he will probably spend the flower of his life in the State Prison, whilst, perhaps, a portion of his bank associates who are less honest but more cautious, have committed greater frauds on the bank and the public than even he has, run at large and are highly esteemed and respected.

Let the offender be punished, and severely too—and could the curtain be raised, we are much mistaken if he would stand alone in this drama. The play is too magnificent to be the production of a few hours work, and the burning of the books—the concealment of the money—its sudden and mysterious discovery by a fellow associate, &c. &c. naturally lead to the supposition that he was assisted by a due number of prompters and actors! Look out for other actors. A star will probably appear before the play "runs out."

"Indiana State Sentinel."

The above is the title of a new paper just commenced at Indianapolis, Ind., by Messrs. G. A. & J. P. Chapman—formerly editors of the "Washington Enquirer," published at Terre Haute, Ind., and the "South-Western Sentinel," published at Evansville, in the same State. Both were able sheets, and during the late political contest few persons figured more conspicuously than the first named gentleman. "Crow, Chapman, Crow," was the theme of every writer, and on the lips of every orator. Well, he has obeyed the command, as will be observed by looking at the first No. of the Sentinel. There stands the saucy chanceller at the head of the paper, well spurred and ready for the fight, bidding defiance to his persecutors, who have pursued him with a vindictiveness seldom witnessed in a land that boasts the freedom of the press. Give us your hand, Chapman! and may your evening wring the political death-knell of your persecutors, and sound the cheerful tidings of triumph and success.

"Crow, Chapman, Crow!"

☞John Banks is the Whig candidate for governor of Pennsylvania. To keep pace with the alteration of names by that party, the Democrats now style him "John Fiscal Agent."

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Mr. E. M. Huntington, of Terre Haute, Ind., has been appointed to this office in the place of James Whitecomb, removed.

How this appointment is received by those who are acquainted with both Mr. Whitecomb and Mr. Huntington, the following language of the Warsaw Courier, the leading Whig paper in Indiana, answers. After commenting severely on the course pursued by Mr. H. to procure the appointment, the Courier says: "That the appointment can be justified upon his party merits, few here (where Mr. H. is well known), will pretend to assert; and we believe his most partial eulogists will hardly affirm that he takes Mr. Whitecomb's

place on account of *superior* business talents and qualifications. *Here*, where they are both known, a comparison between their natural or acquired abilities would only excite laughter."

Restoring "Public Confidence"—Robberies—Forgeries—Defalcations.

Eastman, in his spirit of the Age, says we are coming to a most horrible pass! Robberies, forgeries and defalcations are getting to be as common as the water we drink; and the worst of the matter is, the people have become so prosituted, their moral sensibilities so blunted and deadened by the daily occurrences of the vicious and demoralizing practices of the banks, that they look upon a robbery of half a million with as little care or concern as they do upon the most common and innocent transactions of life.

It has lately been announced to the public that the United States Bank—that precious Whig bantling, which Mr. Clay and his friends in Congress are now striving hard to remodel, for the "DEPOSITE and SAFE KEEPING" of the people's money—has been robbed by some of its own officers; no vouchers can be found for \$618,000 00
Also ditto do. for 400,000 00

The Frederick County Bank has been robbed of 185,976 51

The President of the Frankfort Bank took all the money he could get, and paid it all in wild lands at \$2 50 per acre, about 100,000 00

The Branch Bank of the United States at New Orleans, sold to Lippincott's nephew. This will end in lost vouchers for 575,000 00

The President of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company has absconded with part of the Company's fund, about 4,000 00

Eleven banks in New York have failed; the Comptroller sells the securities on the 24 of August.

Forgeries to a large amount at Nashville, have been had on a bank in Tennessee for 7,000 00

The Teller and Discount Clerk of the Bank of Louisiana have absconded to Texas and robbed the bank of 60,000 00

The Bank of Michigan is about to explode; she has been "gutted" by the Whig officers of the State, say about 100,000 00

The widows and Orphans. The funds of the Widows' Asylum in Philadelphia, has been taken from them by the Duke of Andalusia, (Nick Biddle), how much shall we say? Their ALL! They must now be transferred to the Alms House.

The President, Cashier, and Directors of the State Bank of Georgia, have robbed that institution of 70,000 00

John L. Moore, who is said to have robbed the Bank of Tennessee, has hung himself. More rope, more rope, for Bank officers and agents.

One of the officers of the Merchants' Bank in Baltimore, is said to have made an overdraft or forgery for 15,000 00

Mr. Town, the Teller of the Branch of the State Bank at Jacksonville has robbed that institution, a few days since, of 90,000 00

Thus, it would seem, that notwithstanding the Whigs elected their president last fall—have a large majority in both houses of Congress—"public confidence" is not "restored" yet, although they contended last fall that it was only necessary for the people to know that Gen. Harrison would be elected in order to bring about so desirable a state of things. Now, we would beg the Whigs, not to be so backward with their arrears, but, instead of quarrelling amongst themselves all the time in Congress, to set to work in good earnest, and not only restore public confidence, but give the people all they promised them last fall—if possible.

☞The Hon. Sidney H. Little, Senator from Hancock county, was recently thrown from his wagon, and so seriously injured that he died on the morning of the 12th inst.

☞Thomas J. Little, Esq., of Canton, Fulton county, has received the appointment of Commissioner in Chancery for the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Illinois.

☞John P. McGinnis, one of the representatives from Randolph county in the last legislature of this state, lately died in St. Louis.

Destructive Fire.—A very destructive fire occurred at Waterford, N. Y., on Sunday the 11th inst. The sparks flew, so sped by the wind, and the buildings were so dry, that in the space of one hour 26 stores, most of them brick, 29 dwellings and 73 barns and out houses (128)—the Bank—the Mansion House—and the Episcopal Church—were masses of living fire, and were burnt to the ground. About one half of the taxable property of the village was destroyed.

Chicago Market.—Winter wheat 78 a 80; Spring wheat 50 a 60; Oats 25; Corn 31 a 37; Barley 25 a 37.

Important.—The New York Herald states that a majority of the members of the Supreme Court are opposed to the Constitutionality of a National Bank! Query—Are they opposed to the "Physician Agent?"

Keeping Ice.—The Kentucky Farmer says: If ice is taken from the cellar in the morning and placed in saw-dust, it will diminish but little by the heat during the day. Try it!

New Lead Region.—The St. Louis Republican says: "The steamboat *Iatan* recently brought to this city a shipment of lead from a lead mine recently discovered in the vicinity of Marion, Cole county, on the Missouri. It is said that the new diggings promise an abundant yield."

Land Ho!—The Legislature of Arkansas has passed a law offering a quarter section of land, as a bounty to each settler coming into the State. Some of the best land in the State is offered for their selection.

An Immense Coal Mine.—A French paper states that a wonderful discovery has just been made in the south of France. It consists of a coal mine of 100 square leagues in extent. The coal obtained from this mine is found to be superior to the coal produced from the most celebrated collieries in existence.

Arrival of the Rocky Mountain Traders.—The St. Louis Pennant of the 15th inst. says: "Ten barges or 'Mackinaw Boats' arrived yesterday morning from the head waters of the Missouri and Yellow Stone, loaded down with Buffalo robes, fur, buffalo tongues, &c., being the proceeds of the trappers and hunters employed by the American Fur Company at the Rocky Mountains. We should think the Company had made this trip a profitable one, as we learn the number of robes alone exceeds 20,000. The steamer *Trapper* is expected hourly with the balance of the furs, &c."

Chicago Post Office.

WILLIAM STEWART, editor of the Chicago American, has been appointed post master in that city. Good appointment that, and should Mr. Terry receive the appointment in Ottawa, the force will be complete. Poets and nephews will flourish, and *genius* be encouraged. 'Tis right, 'tis just, and we hope our post master will prepare to receive Mr. Terry in a manner commensurate with the dignity of the office, and bow in humble submission to the will of the people. Oh!

The Meeting—Judge Ralston's Speech.

The meeting at the Court House on Saturday evening was well attended. A greater number could not easily be brought together on any occasion at so short a notice. The people—whigs and democrats—were anxious to hear Judge Ralston speak, to see what claims he has to their support, and to compare them with those of his opponent John T. Stuart. And by this comparison Judge Ralston will not be the loser. John T. Stuart has been a minority representative from the largest Congressional district in the United States for two years already. During that time he has done nothing to show that this district would not have been as well off without a representative in Congress. His name occurs on the Journal only among the yeas and nays. It is time we should have a more efficient representative in the national legislature. And where can we get a better man than James H. Ralston? His industry, perseverance, and extensive influence while acting as a senator in our own legislature, give us every assurance that if sent to Congress our interests will be well attended to there. His speech on Saturday evening showed that he has the ability to urge our claims upon the attention of Congress, and that dauntless energy of character which alone could take him from the plough and place him on the bench, will not fail to secure to him an influence at Washington which will be beneficially felt by his constituents.

LA SALLE, July 27, 1841.

"Don't Give up the Ship!"

GENT.—A large, spirited, and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of La Salle was held at the Rail Road Hotel last evening for the purpose of hearing an address from JAMES H. RALSTON, the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district. A HYATT was called to the chair, and General STEWART was appointed secretary. The chairman then introduced Judge Ralston to the people. The Judge stated in a brief and courteous manner his claims for the support of the Democracy of this district. He was listened to with great interest by all. It was an able speech, exposing the false promises, and the inconsistent, dishonorable, and frivolous course pursued by John T. Stuart, his opponent. He made a labored and finished exposition of the whig party, showing that their promises of better times immediately after Gen. Harrison's election should be known were false; and in conclusion he appealed to the Democracy of this district—urged them to turn out on Monday next in an unbroken phalanx; make one more push for VICTORY, for the good of our common country, for the good of this district, and for the good and honor of Democratic principles—to stand by our guns—"Don't give up the ship," because we got licked last November, but make one unanimous, effectual fire along the Democratic line, and we shall triumph. The meeting then adjourned with that good order and feeling so characteristic of the Democratic party. Yours, A DEMOCRAT.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

---Extra Session---

Friday, July 9.—Senate.—The bill to charter a national bank coming up as the special order, Mr. Allen moved to amend so as to require the directors of the mother bank to publish in some paper at the seat of government each order which may be issued to any office or branch directing it to expand or contract its loans or discounts, and to report all such orders to the secretary of the treasury, to be by him reported to congress at the commencement of each session. Negatively, ayes 23, noes 25.

Mr. Walker then moved to amend the bill by excluding the directors or officers of the bank or branches, or members of congress, from obtaining any loans. This amendment was opposed by Mr. Clay, and was sustained by Mr. Woodbury and others, when Mr. Walker modified it so as to limit the liability of a director to the bank, to a sum not exceeding \$10,000. In this shape the amendment was adopted piecemeal—that in relation to officers of the bank by 25 to 21, and that in reference to members of congress, by ayes 23, noes 22. Adjourned.

House.—Messrs. Hunt and Brown of Tenn. consumed the morning hour on the McLeod inquiry, when

Mr. Fillmore came forward with a proposition (on which he called the previous question) that at 2 o'clock on Monday all debate in committee of the whole on the

Loan Bill shall cease, and the amendments then pending shall be passed upon and the bill reported to the house. The previous question was sustained and the resolution adopted. So five days in all were allowed to 242 members to discuss the expediency of now laying the foundation of a funded debt.

The Loan Bill was then taken up in committee of the whole and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

July 10.—Senate.—The consideration of the bank bill was resumed. Mr. Woodbury proposed an amendment, prohibiting donations by directors out of the funds of the bank. The amendment was intended, he said, to prevent the bank from running into all the *log-rolling* schemes of improvement in which the late bank indulged to purchase neighborhoods and cities over to its interests by *douceurs* to a rail road company here—a canal company there—and by contributing to charities by way of reeking the sympathies of whole communities, in assuming a seeming generosity when it was in fact bribing and corrupting upon cold pecuniary calculations. Mr. Clay objected, and proposed to restrict the prohibition to the making of donations to officers and directors. Mr. C. was very willing to cut off the officers of the bank from their accustomed pensions, but the rail road, canal, church, editorial, and legislative pensioners he would not exclude from the benefit of the Grand Almoner's purse. In a word, he would not check the popularity of the bank with this class, by inserting the prohibition, although with the secrecy which is secured, it would doubtless be totally disregarded in practice. After some further conversation the amendment as modified by Mr. Clay was adopted—26 to 21.

Mr. Allen then proposed to provide that no part of any donations should be charged on the funds of the government. Mr. A. maintained that, as the bank was made the treasury of the nation, all its funds, as stockholder or depositor, were to all intents and purpose public money in the treasury by the very terms of the charter, and it was a clear violation of the constitution—which says no money shall be drawn from the public treasury unless appropriated by law—to permit gratuities to be made by order of the board of directors. Messrs. Calhoun, King, and others strongly supported this view of the question. Mr. Clay opposed the amendment, and it was rejected, 27 to 23.

Mr. Wright moved to strike out the provision for the increase of the capital of the bank from *thirty* to *fifty* millions after 1851, and urged the amendment at some length. Mr. Clay replied with great impatience, and said something about insidious amendments. Mr. Wright coolly responded, and gave Mr. Clay to understand that senators would not be deterred from doing their duty from any regard to the personal sensitiveness he evinced when the limitations of his offspring were closely scanned. The amendment was lost—ayes 22, noes 26.

Mr. Woodbury moved to strike out the thirty millions capital of the bank so as to make it a mere bank of deposit, and on this he made an argument of considerable length, but the amendment was lost, and the senate went into executive session.

House.—The morning hour was killed in discussing the merits of the McLeod case, after which the house went into committee of the whole on the \$12,000,000 loan bill. This was discussed until the committee found itself reduced to a baker's dozen, when, at half past four, it rose, and the house adjourned.

Monday, July 12.—Senate.—There was some conversation this morning on the subject of a bankrupt law. Mr. Tallmadge urged the necessity of action on that subject at the present session, and believed that no political party could be sustained which set itself in opposition to that law. Mr. Walker said he had a resolution ready for calling up the bankrupt bill as soon as the bank was disposed of. It was a subject of infinitely greater importance, than any other of the measures of the session. For his part, he said, he would prefer a law including corporations. Mr. Linn also expressed himself in favor of such a measure. The matter here dropped. If the bankmen get their charter through, they will not stop to erect a bankrupt law.

The bank bill was resumed, and Mr. Wright moved to amend by striking out the hundred thousand shares which the U. S. are to subscribe for. The Government had no cash capital to dispose of, and he asked whether it would be expedient for it to contract such a debt for the purpose of entering into so hazardous a speculation. Mr. Clay replied with a great deal of animation, and strongly indicated a determination to crush the freedom of debate in the senate. He said the people called for action, action. Mr. Linn rejoined with some personal severity, declaring his intention to resist the decrees of the dictator. Mr. Calhoun reviewed the progress of the bill in the senate, and showed that from the commencement of the session the friends of the measure had been employed in preparing the bill, and eight days had been exclusively occupied by them in amending and discussing it after it had been prepared; but now, when the opponents of the bill had taken four days in dissecting the scheme, it was already hinted that the majority intended to put down debate. After some further debate the question was taken and the amendment was lost—22 to 28.

House.—The house was occupied all day in committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for fortifications.

Mr. Wright next proposed to strike out the proviso by which the government engaged to take one-third of the twenty millions reserved to private stockholders, if not taken by them.—The debate on this motion continued an hour or two, and the amendment was rejected—22 to 27.

Mr. Wright moved a further amendment requiring all the capital to be paid in before the bank goes into operation—lost.

Mr. Wright now moved a long amendment requiring, among other things, that the directors shall make no dividends except from the surplus profits; that they shall apply none of the funds of the corporation to the purchase of its own stock, &c. &c. This amendment was *agreed to*, with little opposition. Adjourned.

House.—At two o'clock the loan bill was reported to the house, but essentially modified. As it stood, it provided for a loan at 5 per cent., reimbursable in 1850. But as amended, the interest allowed is 6 per cent, and the bonds are redeemable at 6 months notice, or at farthest, in 3 years. The bill thus amended finally passed, by a vote of yeas 124, nays 93.

July 13.—Senate.—A message was received from the house accompanying the twelve million Loan Bill. On motion of Mr. Clay it was read a first and second time by its title and referred, and Mr. Benton said, "let it be christened the *Elderly Daughter of the Bank*."

The bank bill was now resumed, and Mr. Wright presented an amendment, pointing out with great minuteness the mode of proceeding against the bank in case it suspends specie payments. It provides, in that case, that the charter shall become null and void, and that the affairs of the corporation be liquidated. This amendment, after a debate which took up the greater part of the day, was negative—25 to 23. Adjourned.

House.—The morning hour was taken up in discussing the case of McLeod. The rest of the day was occupied in committee of the whole in considering the various appropriation bills for fortifications and coast surveys, navy pensions, and for ordinance and ordnance stores.

July 15.—Senate.—Mr. Wright presented the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of the city of New York on the subject of American citizens in exile under sentence of the British authorities, and soliciting the interference of this government to procure their release. The proceedings were referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. Clay said he should be very glad to take up the loan bill if there was no objection. Mr. Calhoun objected. His attention had not been directed to this bill at all; and as they had progressed so far with the bank bill he hoped they would continue it to completion. Mr. Clay urged the necessities of the treasury. Mr. Calhoun was unwilling to despatch this important bill under such urgent circumstances. If the necessities of the treasury were so great he would propose that they be met by treasury notes. Mr. Clay said he would soon take up the sub-treasury, as the old treasury note system. No, he was for an old fashioned loan, and he gave notice that he would move to take up this bill at the earliest opportunity. He then charged the minority with wasting the time of the senate, and hinted his intention to introduce a gag-law. Mr. King dared the gentleman from Kentucky to attempt it. Mr. Clay said he would. Mr. King said they were not going to submit to dictation of that kind from any quarter. At the commencement of the session they were told they must force through measures which the senator from Kentucky decided should be acted upon first. First they were to sweep away the rubbish, as the senator from Ky. denominated the sub-treasury, and then they were to build up a national bank; but now, when nearly all their amendments were got through, they must be forced to take up a new subject, and to have two unfinished subjects on the table at the same time. Now, he would make a proposition to the senators opposite—he would propose that they take the vote on all the amendments on Saturday, and then that the discussion should be limited, and the final question taken on Monday. Were the gentlemen prepared to agree to that? No, they were not ready, and yet they complained that the minority protracted the business. Mr. K. was truly sorry that the honorable senator had so far forgotten what was due to the senate, as to threaten to enforce a rule which had never been more abused than by the senator himself. For himself, he (Mr. K.) was a quiet man; he rarely said anything; but whenever the threatened restriction should be attempted to be applied, in violation of the constitution, he, for one, was determined to resist it with the proper spirit.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Benton, Calhoun, and others, after which the senate went into executive session.

House.—The house was occupied all day in committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for fortifications.

No Prescription for "Opinion Sake"—Oh No!

The list of nominations now before the Senate has been compared with the number of removals made by Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Jackson and Van Buren, and the records prove that Gen. Harrison and John Tyler have made more removals from office in three months, than those eight Presidents did in fifty-two years! This is what the Whigs call no prescription for opinion's sake.—Globe.